UTAH CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS DEMILITARIZATION DESERET CHEMICAL DEPOT

THURSDAY,
JULY 20, 2000 - 6:30 P.M.
TOOELE CITY HALL

MINUTES

Members Present:

BAUER, Dan	State Science Advisor
BOWMAN, Jane	Western OBGYN
HOLT, Rosemary	Women Concerned
HULLINGER, Sid	Tooele County
OSTLER, Dave	SAC
SILCOX, Dr. Geoff	U of U

Guests Present:

BARCLAY, Don	CAMDS
BILLS, Ray	TOCDF
BIRD, Steven	PM NSCM
BITTNER, Chris	DEQ
BURKE, Regis	Teledyne Brown Engineering
CALDWELL, Monte	PMCD
CALLISTER, Kathleen	Dugway Proving Ground
CAMPBELL, Craig	TOCDF
CANDELARIA, Marilyn	Tooele Co. Emergency
CAPLAN, Allan	PM NSCM
COLBURN, Billie	Citizen
COLBURN, James	EG&G
COSTANZO, Jeri	DCD
COSTANZO, Tammie	Citizen
DONALDSON, Charles	Dugway Proving Ground
DUNCAN, Doug	EG&G
DUNCAN, Stan	EG&G - Corporate
ELLSWORTH, Sharon	Citizen
ENTZ, Ron	EG&G
GALVAN, Randi	Citizen
GRAY, Martin	DEQ
GRENIER, Roger H.	TOCDF
GROENEWOLD, Jason	F.A.I.R.
GROLL, Ferris	DPS
HOLT, Reed L.	OME
JACKSON, David	TOCDF
JOHNSON, Patty	EG&G
JOHNSON, Susanna	Sec. CAC
JONES, Bob	PM NSCM
JONES, Steve	EG&G
KURKJY, Tom	EG&G
LEWIS, Mike	Army
LORGE, Stephanie	Citizen
MADDEN, TJ	ORO
MAIR, Paul	CAMDS
McCLATCHEY, Sean	Citizen
MESESAN, Mark	EG&G
MOLLER, Steve	Army
MOORE, Melanie	Dugway Proving Ground
NIX, Flora	Batelle
OLIVER, Colleen	Citizen
OLIVER, Harold	DCD
OWENS, Doug	Parsons, Behle & Latimer
PERRY, Robert B.	SAIC
PETTEBONE, Jon	DCD
PRICE, Lisa	TOCDF
RASMUSSEN, Kaylynn	EG&G
RAY, Edwin	Citizen
RICKETTS, Dianna	Citizen
ROBERTS, Charlie	Tooele Mayor
ROWE, Mike	EG&G
SALSBURY, Bud	PM NSCM
SCHMERKER, Jeff	Tooele Transcript
SMITH, Jeff K	TBE
SPINA, Don	TBE

STANLEY, Marland	EG&G	WARBY, Clint	Tooele ORO
VanNOY, Heidi	CAMDS	WHARTON, Tamara	Tooele ORO
WALLACE, John	TOCDF	WIDMEYER, Marjorie	Citizen
WALTERS, Clara	GOPB	WITHERINGTON, Sheila	Citizen

INTRODUCTION/MINUTES - Dan Bauer

Chairman Bauer began the meeting by welcoming everyone. Commission members Gary Griffith and Deborah Kim were excused because they are attending the CSEPP Conference in Arkansas. John Bennett and Dennis Downs were excused for personal matters. Mr. Bauer told the CAC that he is in the process of sending another letter to Gary Harris to invite him to make a presentation at a later CAC meeting.

STOCKPILE REPORT - Harold Oliver

The stockpile report was given by Harold Oliver who was filling in for Col. Ed Pate. Col. Pate is attending the CSEPP Conference. Mr. Oliver said that since the last CAC meeting there have been 11 leaking munitions. All of the leaks were liquid. Seven of those leakers were found on Monday July 17, 2000 in an igloo. Five munitions were actually leaking and then contaminated two other munitions. There was about 2 cups of agent that leaked. The igloo where these munitions were found had been filtered because of a previous leaker but when they opened the door there was a small puff of agent that was released to the atmosphere because the leakers were so close to the door.

Mr. Oliver said that they are in the process of rewarehousing HD ton containers into earth covered storage structures. They are 15% complete of that project.

During the question and answer period Mr. Oliver was asked if all of the igloos were filtered. He said that the filters are put on the igloos when agent is detected. Right now two igloos have filters on them. The mobile filter is moved to the igloo and is attached to the rear vent. They have discussed the possibility of putting filters on all of the igloos but have found that is not economically feasible. Instead they have developed daily and weekly inspection and monitoring programs.

NON-STOCKPILE UPDATE - Allan P. Caplan & Steven Bird

Allan P. Capland, MMD-1 System Manager of the Office of the Product Manager for Non-Stockpile Chemical Materiel, updated the CAC on the testing of Munitions Management Device Version 1(MMD1) and the Rapid Response System (RRS). The MMD-1 is the mobile system designed to treat non-explosively configured chemical weapons materiel. It consists of a process trailer where the round is neutralized and a control trailer where they remotely control the process. The MMD-1 was designed to handle a wide range of munitions and agents. Mr. Caplan showed a slide of the layout of the process trailer (attachment 1). He said that the trailer is in a pressure system so that if a leak were to occur it would be contained in the trailer and then go through a filter system.

Mr. Caplan said that the purpose of the testing of the MMD-1 is to demonstrate the capability of the system to load, contain, breach monitor, and chemically treat non-explosively configured chemical warfare materiel and specifically to make sure that the system meets Army and the State of Utah requirements. In addition they are trying to collect data to evaluate and demonstrate the safety and integrity of the system to regulators and Congress. They are also trying to collect operational, logistical and test data to support future system modification and deployment of the MMD-1 and other

systems. Mr. Caplan talked about the agents to be tested at Dugway and those that will be transferred to from DCD (attachment 2).

On June 27th they began round one of the testing. They began with a one gallon DOT bottle with 11 pounds of phosgene. The bottle was successfully breached and the phosgene was completely neutralized. The process equipment was flushed and cleaned and the empty DOT bottle was cut and bead blasted. The process did take longer than they predicted. They thought it would take half and hour and it took 10 hours. They are taking actions to shorten the length of time.

During the processing they did detect a leak of phosgene in the process trailer. There wasn't any phosgene detected in the chamber so the filter unit did work and it did contain the phosgene in the trailer. They reported the leak to DSHW on June 28th and the leak was located and repaired on July 1st. They began round 2 testing on July 13th. They did not detect a leak during the round 2 processing. Mr. Caplan showed the CAC the schedule for the MMD-1 (attachment 3).

After updating the CAC on the MMD-1 Mr. Caplan talked about the Rapid Response System (RRS). He said that the RRS is primarily a hand operation that is done in a glove box. It is designed for treatment of Chemical Agent Identification Sets (CAIS). He said the items are brought to the glove box and separated and analyzed. If they are commercial chemicals they are sent to a commercial disposal. If they are Army agents they are neutralized. The RRS is located at DCD for the system testing. They are expecting environmental approval from the State of Utah by July 31st. During the question and answer period Rosemary Holt asked Mr. Caplan to comment on whether or not Congress will continue to fund the MMD-1 and the RRS. Mr. Caplan said the purpose of the tests is prove the feasibility of these programs. They are developing a cost for operating the systems. It is a very expensive process but Mr. Caplan said that he is hopeful that Congress will continue to fund the MMD-1 and the RRS. Ms. Holt added that she is concerned that it is more economically feasible to burn non-stockpile in the incinerators and that will open the door to transporting munitions from other areas. Geoff Silcox asked Mr. Caplan what kind of waste that the units produce and how it is disposed of. Mr. Caplan said it is basically carbon dioxide, sodium hydroxide and salt brine. It then becomes a commercial waste and is disposed of by incineration or landfill.

Steve Bird, Systems Operations Group Leader with the Non-Stockpile Program, briefed the CAC on his support of the MMD-1 by bringing agent to Dugway from DCD. He said that they first briefed the CAC about the transport of agent on March 1998, March 1999 and LTC Chris Ross discussed it during the CAC meeting in January 2000. In July 1999 the mode of transport was changed from ground transport to air transport. They held public meetings in August 1999 to discuss the transportation of agent. In accordance with 50 US Code, paragraph 12, they have notified the Congress and the State of Utah. That notification, by the Secretary of Defense, was made in December 1999. They have also been working with Goshutes regarding the transport of agent through the west desert. Col. Fisher met with them personally and they have been given copies of transportation plans.

They will be transporting 8 155mm filled GB projectiles with explosives downloaded. Also 8 4.2inch mustard filled mortars with explosives downloaded and 3 mustard filled DOT cylinders. It is total of 25 gallons of mustard and 8 gallons of GB. Each item will be singular overpacked. Mr. Bird talked about those will be involved with the move (attachment 4). The date for the move has not

yet been determined. It is tied to the MMD-1 testing. When Col. Fisher and Col. Pate have decided that the test is going smoothly and will actually be treating GB and mustard, then agent will be transported.

Mr. Bird talked of the Congressional direction that they have received to analyze the disposal of non-stockpile in stockpile facilities. In October 1999 public law 106-65 made a change to previous public law which stated that "the facilities constructed to carry out this section cannot be used for a purpose other than the other than the stockpile of legal chemical agents and munitions that exist on November 1985." The new law says that "with the permission of the stockholders of the state the Secretary of Defense may pursue disposal of non-stockpile materiel in stockpile facilities." The key to that statement is that "if the state in which the destruction facility is located issues the appropriate permit or permits for the destruction of such items at the facility." Mr. Bird said that this was not an Army idea, it was a Congressional idea. They realize that the states control the facilities and what goes on in those facilities. The local stakeholders and the state will decide if this is something that they want to do. Rosemary Holt raised the concerns that they would be transporting the non-stockpile materiel to those states who have incineration. Mr. Bird said it addresses all of the eight stockpile sites and whatever technology they will using between now and 2007 to dispose of the munitions. He added that the sites that have incineration will be evaluated vs what is stored at those sites. He also said the primary reason that the law was put into place was because of the site in Oregon. Oregon issued a permit that said that all of the materiel at Umatilla had to be disposed of in the chemical disposal that was built there. For the Army to implement that would mean that they would have broken federal law. The state said they had to dispose of all of it in the facility and the federal law said that some of it couldn't be disposed of in the facility. The primary reason to change the law was to give the states some input over the whole process.

Mr. Bird said that the reason that Congress has brought this up is that they are looking to reduce significantly the cost. Everybody in the Army acquisition realizes the chemical stockpile and non-stockpile is a liability. The money that they are using to destroy chemical weapons could be used to buy guns, bullets and etc. That is where Congress wants to spend the money. So far the portable systems have cost well into the hundreds of millions of dollars. The entire program is $1.4 billion dollars through 2007. Congress wants them to assess the entire program including the stockpile, non-stockpile and Russian programs. Mr. Bird added Mr. Bird stated that he doesn't think that the Congress will drop the MMD-1 and the RRS programs based on recent discussions with the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. Bird said that Col. Ross met with the House Armed Services Committee and they indicated an extreme displeasure with the lack of a detail report addressing the disposal of non-stockpile materiel in the stockpile facilities. They said that they were going to take away all of the research development money and take away all of the procurement money. That would have stopped the MMD-1 and RRS program as of September 31, 2000. That is not going to happen. Mr. Bird said that they met with all of the representatives and the House and Senate Armed Services Committees and discussed all of the things that they have done. Congress then directed them to initiate a study to analyze the stockpile facilities for non-stockpile materiel. There was also great support from DoD for research and development for the RRS and MMD-1 program to continue. They realized that the stockpile facilities were not the answer for the all of the materiel that has been recovered. (There have

been 36 chemical identification sets recovered this year in Guam) After the year 2007 the stockpile facilities will be closed and so there is a need for the mobile systems. The schedule for the non-stockpile to end is 2040.

The project timetable was given by Mr. Bird (attachment 5).

Mr. Bird addressed some of the questions that were submitted by the CAC (attachment 6). He said that the non-stockpile program will not effect the closure at TOCDF. He said that it takes hundreds of thousands of dollars a day to operate a day and so it would not be cost effective to keep it running longer.

Mr. Bird said that Desert Chemical Depot has approximately 6,000 mustard ton containers in their stockpile and they are also storing one non-stockpile mustard ton container. It makes sense that if you are doing 6,000 you add one more to be treated in the stockpile facility. That would save time and money that would be needed to treat the one munition by the non-stockpile program. That is something that the state will control. Sid Hullinger said that his concern is the transferring of non-stockpile materiel from other states and not what is already being stored at DCD. Mr. Bird said that a couple of years ago they found some CAIS at the former defense depot in Ogden. They made arrangements with the state to transport it to DCD and that materiel will be disposed of in the RRS. They are doing some other recovery work at the Ogden depot and they may come across some other materiel that would be transported to DCD. Mr. Bird reiterated that the non-stockpile concept of operations has always been to take the mobile systems to the materiel and not to take the materiel to the systems.

Mr. Bird said that the transportation route of the munitions from DCD to Dugway will be selected by the pilots. The direction to the pilots is to avoid population of any kind if possible. Security is the reason that they will use air support to transport the munitions. The planes will leave DCD, a secure institution, and they will land at Dugway in a secure area.

Jane Bowman asked Mr. Bird what kind of outreach efforts they will doing to get the public's opinion regarding using stockpile facilities to dispose of non-stockpile. Bob Jones said that a decision has not yet been made on how to involve the public. He said that he will let those - who are responsible for those decisions - know that the CAC would like to be able to have some input. Dr. Bowman added that she is concerned about the possibility of non-stockpile being transferred from other states to be disposed of at TOCDF or CAMDS.

Sid Hullinger said that from what he has read the non-stockpile is a big issue because we don't know exactly where it is and the mobile units make the most sense for the disposal of this materiel. Mr. Bird said that since the program began in 1993 the majority of all of recoveries have been one item.(munition type items and not chemical agent identification sets) Fourteen munitions is the most that have ever been recovered from one site. They have recovered 500 vials of chemical agent identification sets from one site. Dave Ostler said that the thing that concerns him about the mobile units is that they can transport the two trailers to Montana to get rid of 39 vials of chemical agent when the vials could be double packed and transported to TOCDF and disposed of at a much cheaper cost to the taxpayers. Mr. Bird said that there are so many different opinions on this issue. They found out in 1992, when they were putting together the concept of the program, bringing the materiel to one place is not acceptable to a large portion of the population. But people are receptive to having it disposed of in their own state.

Sheila Witherington asked that when they involve the public in the comment period that they make it clear to the layman what the difference is between non-stockpile and stockpile and what the risks are. Mr. Bird said that it isn't a risk issue. The stockpile has a very select number of agents. The non-stockpile program has agents that they started developing in 1918 through to the binaries. He said the agent is one part of it. The rounds are in terrible condition. They disposed of some rounds - that were found in the Solomon Islands in 1991- in the JACADS facility. They don't come apart and so they have to be disposed of in a totally different process.

Jason Groenewold asked if they found munitions elsewhere and brought it to TOCDF to be disposed of wouldn't that disrupt the operations there? Also wouldn't they have to reconfigure the systems? Wouldn't all of that have to be factored into the total cost of disposing of munitions? Mr. Bird said that all of that would be factored in. It is a major concern. The non-stockpile program is much more flexible in dealing with different agents. The RRS is treating two or three agents at the same time. They don't have campaigns like they do at the stockpile facilities. He added that if they were processing mustard at TOCDF and they found a lewisite round somewhere they would not stop TOCDF to process the lewisite. They would be able to store it like they are doing know. If they find a munition they try to store it where it is found. If they cannot, they look to find a facility in the state that is permitted where it is located. There is a public law that says that if you transport it out of the state where it is recovered it must go to the nearest stockpile site with the necessary permits. Right now the only sites with those permits are Pine Bluff, Arkansas and Desert Chemical Depot, Utah.

Allan Caplan said that before they transport phosgene the State of Utah and Congress has to be notified. He said that the phosgene was purchased locally in Salt Lake City where it is used commercially. He added after it was purchased it was delivered on a commercial truck and they did not have to notify anyone of the transfer.

Dave Ostler asked if the different states need to have permits to have the mobile units come and treat the recovered materiel. Mr. Bird said that it will depend on the requirements of the different states. Rosemary Holt said, bottom line, we do not want non-stockpile transported into the State of Utah.

CAMDS STATUS - **Don Barclay**

Don Barclay said they are working projects for the ACWA program at CAMDS. They are continuing to prepare for the VX sampling project. They are negotiating work with TOCDF and the State of Utah and expect to begin the project some later this fall. They are also working on two projects for the ACWA program. One of those projects is the solvated electron technology demonstration test which is an agent test. For the solvated electron technology they are teaming up with a Teledyne Commodore team. The team has been onsite working with the people at CAMDS and preparing one of the facilities. The workers have been installing equipment for this test and while doing maintenance on July 6th there was a sulphuric acid splatter. The sulphuric acid was in some tubing and the tubing ruptured and the sulphuric acid splashed on several workers. Mr. Barclay showed a schematic (attachment 7) of the technology and explained how the accident happened. There were five persons that were injured. Four were splatter across the chest with acid. They suffered second and third degree burns. The fifth complained of vapor inhalation. They all returned to work the next day. There is an investigation that is ongoing.

Mr. Barcly said that they are also preparing for the continuous steam treatment system at CAMDS. This will be a non-agent test.

Sheila Witherington asked if the Army is looking to incorporate the alternative technologies with incineration. Mr. Barclay said that they are looking and trying their best to blend existing technology with new technology. Testing that was conducted a year and a half ago by CAMDS blended the two.

Roger Grenier said that reinforces his concerns about alternative technology. (Attachment 8)

PROGRAM STATUS/ARMY INVESTIGATION REPORT - Dave Jackson

David Jackson, TOCDF Site Project Manager/CAMDS Systems Manager, began his presentation by stating that both TOCDF and CAMDS will close long before the recovery operations of the non-stockpile program is finished. He said that it takes approximately $8,000,000 a month to run TOCDF and $2,200,000 a month to run CAMDS.

Mr. Jackson said that JACADS are on their last munition campaign. They have destroyed 399,430 munitions (96.7%) and 3,922,000 pounds of nerve and mustard agents (96.5%). Unless they are given more munitions from recovery on the Solomon Islands they are looking at closure in 12 months. The Anniston construction is 85% complete. The Umatilla construction is also at 85% complete. The construction at Pine Bluff is 16% complete. They have started pouring concrete at the Aberdeen facility and the engineering designs are 80% complete. Ground preparation in continuing at the Newport facility. The Aberdeen and Newport facilities are non-incineration technologies.

Mr. Jackson addressed the May 8 incident. He said there were a series of investigation teams that came in. Three of the outside teams were from the Army Safety Center. The EG&G Corporate team had four members with seven support team members. The Centers for Disease Control had two team members and four support team members. There was also an EG&G internal report and the State of Utah also issued a report. This all led to 104 findings but only 67 were unique. That process has led to repairs. The validation teams are looking to make sure that things are being repaired. EG&G and the Army are close to finishing up on the elements. When the elements are finished they will prepare a letter to the State of Utah for a request for DSHW for the state validation. If that validation is successful they will be allowed to restart the facility. The first validation will be on the liquid incinerators and the metal parts furnace. Those were two systems that were not involved in the vent. It was the deactivation furnace that was involved with the vent release. The request for the restart of that furnace will be about three weeks later.

On Monday July 17, there was a public availability session held in Tooele and on Tuesday July 19, it was held in Salt Lake City at the DEQ building. Those who were involved in investigation were there to answer questions. At the Tooele sessions there were six people there who not involved with the facility. At the Salt Lake session there were twelve to fifteen who are not involved. Mr. Jackson said that they are basically finished with the process and the next step is to submit the request to the State of Utah for their review. He said that they have a target that they are trying to project as a start up date but the start up date will be determined by DSHW.

Rosemary Holt asked if there are reports available to the public. Mr. Jackson said that the reports are on the Internet and are also available at the Tooele Outreach Office. (Clint Warby made

available to the CAC copies of the summary of the investigation.) Ms. Holt questioned as why there so few people at the public availability sessions. She said that she received her notice on Tuesday July 18. Craig Campbell said that notices were sent out on the 13th and they also placed notices in the newspaper and ads on the radio. Jane Bowman also requested that more time be given in advance of those meetings. Sid Hullinger added that he feels that the people in Tooele County are well informed. The Tooele Transcript has a wide circulation and does a good job of reporting what is going on with the facility.

Jason Groenewold said that in the reports there are significant events that are identified but very little information is given. There have been 57 events that have identified since the beginning of March to the release that occurred on May 8th and 9th . Mr. Jackson said that he would have to handle them one at a time. He said that first thing that he would ask the investigator is, were there more incidents or is there a change in reporting criteria. Mr. Groenewold asked for a copy of the report of the57 events. Mr. Jackson said that he would look into it. Mr. Groenewold also asked about the number of stack and duct alarms. Mr. Jackson said that there were 191 alarms from March 31st to April 30th. Most of those happen when the gate system is tested. When they are testing an element it will cause the alarm to off. Mr. Groenewold expressed his concern that there wasn't any mention of the jamming of material in the feed chute. Mr. Jackson said that they are looking at the jamming of the gate and that is part of the review and is being addressed.

PLANT STATUS - Mike Rowe

Mike Rowe, General Manager of EG&G Defense Materials, began his presentation by stating that he would briefly discuss some of the items of correction that have been performed. He started by saying that the current status at the plant is the same as it was in the June meeting due to the shutdown since the May incident. He then provided a hard copy of a matrix that is on the state's web site. This matrix discusses the relevance of each finding to which treatment is being corrected. He also showed a slide with the 105 findings that Dave Jackson referred to.

Mr. Rowe said that one of the modifications to the facility is the addition of an isolation valve that isolates the toxic area of the facility from the afterburner in the pollution abatement system. In addition to that there is a vent valve which allows outside fresh air into the afterburner so that the afterburner can be isolated and restarted and brought to full temperature independent of what is happening in back of that device in the facility.

The next item that he talked about was an engineer fix which is a flow meter. They evaluated all of the furnaces and what they don't want to be able to do is by manipulating the controls and allow sufficiently fast flow through the furnace and there is not a adequate present each time in the fire boxes. Automatic actions will override the actions of the operator and limit the flow through the system.

They have improved the technique in which they flush and maintain the sample probes as well as geometry of the sample probes. They have done things in the control room. They are training the operators and improved procedures. They have also improved screens that the operators use during upset conditions.

They have improved their contingency procedures. They discovered in their evaluation that during the second attempt to relight the afterburner if the operators had stayed in the contingency

procedure that they had started, and not exited, they would have, most likely, not have caused the second alarm in the stack.

They have added a simulator. The event revealed that there was some on the job training taking place. The operators can now use the simulator and go through dynamic simulations of these kind of events.

They are also evaluating the feed gates. The engineering evaluation is to put steam jets to clean certain areas and wash away any debris that builds up. There are advantages to using steam over water. They have a program in place to evaluate the false positives of the ACAMS alarms. They found that a lot of the alarms came from the liquid incinerators. They have fixed one and finished the tuning of number two.

Mr. Rowe concluded by saying that the restoration process is to evaluate the reports and generate the corrective action matrix and make the request from the state to start the liquid furnaces and the metal parts furnace. After the modifications are finished then request to start the deactivation furnace.

During the question and answer period Rosemary Holt requested that at a later meeting Mr. Rowe discuss the alarm system and what false positives mean. Geoff Silcox asked Mr. Rowe if the scrubber downstream of the deactivation furnace was dry and if reduced the effectiveness. Mr. Rowe said that there was some discussion in some of the reports but dry is a strong word. He said that when you have high flow rate the water is coming out and they were attempting to keep the level in there. There was a drop of moisture but it was not dry.

Sheila Witherington asked if a group or someone could model this event again and cause more distrust of the facility. Mr. Rowe said that the possibility of that happening would be very unlikely. Jason Groenewold asked if the extra input of steam is going to impact the ACAMS monitors and if there is another material that could be used to reduce the moisture. Mr. Rowe said that he suspects that by the time it went through the fire box it would be well above the saturation point. He added that the flow rate of the steam is not very great. Mr. Groenewold asked if they used M40 masks on site. He said that the House Armed Services sub-committee has given a report that states that M40 masks have been shown to leak and Mr. Groenewold was concerned for the workers at the facility. Harold Oliver said that they were aware of the report. He said that all of the masks that are used on the depot are put through rigorous testing before they are used. There are special machines that are designed to test the masks.

DSHW UPDATE/STATE INVESTIGATION REPORT - Marty Gray

Marty Gray said that Dennis Downs signed a letter on July 14, 2000 that outlines the steps that the facility needs to follow to get back into operation.(attachment 9). He also said that next week they will be putting out for public comment a consent decree. That is to settle a notice of violation that was issued to TOCDF in 1998. There will be a thirty day public comment period where anyone can look at the document and make comments about it.

Doug Duncan, an employee of EG&G, said that a co-worker came him to said that people did not have a good feel for the amount of agent that was released on May 8th. Mr. Duncan made a chart that compared the allow stack concentration and plotted it on a scale to give an idea of how much agent came from the stack. His chart showed that the amount was extremely minute. He said that he

is a single parent, his wife died several years ago, and if something happened to him his three children would be alone. If he didn't think that the plant was safe he wouldn't be working at the plant. But he feels that it is completely safe. If he has ever felt concerned about something he has taken it to management and they have taken care of it.

CITIZEN CONCERNS

Roger Grenier asked the CAC to intercede with the Governor/UDOT regarding the dangerous intersection at leading in the facility.(attachment 10)

The meeting adjourned at 9:05 p.m.